GUIDE TO THE AD5 TAIWAN HOKKIEN FILE

[The AD5 Taiwan Hokkien file is concemed with the Hokkien Chinese-speaking peoples of the island of Taiwan (Formosa). Hokkien (also called Min-nan) has two dialects on Taiwan; however, the speakers are mixed together and the dialects are mutually intelligible. Hokkien is the language of the population of the adjacent mainland Chinese province of Fukien - comparative material may be found in the AF17 South China file. Older Hokkien-speakers (those who lived on Taiwan during the Japanese occupation) are bilingual in Hokkien and Japanese; the younger speakers are bilingual in Hokkien and Mandarin. The focus of the file is on the peasant villagers, although there is much intercourse with the larger cities and some material on the latter is also contained in the file.

There are four sources in the AD5 Taiwan Hokkien file, all of them in English and all of them major sources. 1: Gallin is a study by an anthropologist of the village of Hsin Hsing, which is located in Chan-hua Hsien (county) on the west-central coastal plain. . It is an intensive study of sociocultural change from the beginning of the 20th century up to 1959, containing a good deal of data on village and clan (tzu) organization. 2: Wolf, by an anthropologist, is a study of marriage and adoption in the village of Hsiachichou near the market town of Hsulin on the southwestern edge of the Taipei basin in the north of the island. Based on a study of 850 genealogies covering the period 1870 to 1960, it presents detailed information on marriage and adoption practices, emphasizing the integration of these institutions with the rest of the cultural system. 3: Wolf, by the wife of the author of 2: Wolf, is a case study of an ideal Hokkien extended family in the village of Hsiachichou. It offers a large

amount of material on family structure and relationships, as well as other aspects of village life. 4: Barnett, by an anthropologist is a detailed ethnography of the village of Sanlei Ts'un in the Taipei basin in northern Taiwan. It uses the ethnographic data to illuminate the status of women in the village, quite high in contrast to the traditional view expounded in the literature. The file is quite a good one for most comparative purposes, with limited data on material culture but a good deal of data on the economic and life cycles, social and political organization, and history. Several marking decisions have been made for the file. Information on ch'in t'ang (villagers with a surname common to others, yet not claiming descent from a common ancestral village) has been placed in Category 614; on the hsiang (a political unit consisting of several villages) in Category 632; on the hsien (county, consisting of several hsiang) in Category 634; on the tzu (tsu) (a common descent group) in Category 618. National government activities which influence village affairs at the community level have been analyzed for the pertinent 65 categories. The file was processed between 1969 and 1972.